



LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865.

The Elections.

This is an important, an eventful day. The elections take place to-day in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The contest in all of those States is between the friends of President Johnson and the friends of Congress, and the issues are those between the restoration policy of the President and the exclusion policy of Congress. We have strong hopes of the triumph of the right, but we are constrained to confess that our expectations lie somewhat behind our hopes. Such tremendous efforts have been put forth by the radical party, so great is and has ever been the strength of the radical or abolition feeling among very large portions of the population in the States where to-day's trials take place, so general and fierce and furious have been the denunciations of the President and his policy, and so unscrupulous and artful the misrepresentations of him and it, that we cannot possibly cherish any strong confidence that truth and justice and wisdom and patriotism and statesmanship will prevail. Still we fully believe that, as the result of the Fall elections, the Union will be stronger in the next Congress than at any time in the present one. If the battle between conservatism and radicalism be kept up in the future, conservatism will inevitably win the victory, but in the meanwhile party ferocities and sectional asperities are constantly deepening, and the danger is that the fatal collision, the mortal shock, may come before the desirable result can be achieved.

Undoubtedly there are many alarming indications of bloody violence to-day. Arms, it is stated on good authority, have been provided in many places, and although the knowledge in the part of two hostile parties that both are armed may sometimes prevent a fight, it is as often precipitates one. But we have nowhere seen it charged that the conservatives have been arming. We presume that this sort of bad work has been done almost exclusively by the radicals. They are and have all along been far more bitter and violent than the conservatives. The former have been on the aggressive, the latter on the defensive. The former have, by their conduct, to hunger and thirst for war, the latter to be intent on peace. The former have appeared anxious to stir up all the moral and political elements to wrath, the latter to establish harmony and concord and order and law. If violence occur, upon the souls of the racs calls the horrid responsibility will weigh.

Even though our brave and resolute and patriotic conservative friends may prove to be a minority in all or nearly all of the States north of Mason & Dixon's line, we trust and believe that they will materially increase the Congressional strength that they have at the present time. The signs are that they will at least accomplish this much, and, if they do, the destroyives, the wild "architects of ruin," seeing the tendency of things and taking the alarm, may, out of regard for their own safety, pause and check themselves in their headlong career of political insanity. Still on the other hand, it may be, that like Satan in the Scriptures, he will rage all the more violently, knowing that "their time is short." Whichever party may be successful this fall in the elections to the next Congress, there will be great danger of a fearful if not a fatal catastrophe at the assembling of the present Congress. In the mean while, the people of the lately-ravaged and still half-desolate South, will, if they are wise, remain calm though not unconcerned, anxious though not active spectators of the great drama enacted upon the broad theater of the North.

The radical party, thanks to the late rebellion, is in power; and it is determined, if possible, to keep in power. This determination is the key to the radical policy.

And the application of the key is very simple. The radicals know that the Southern people are anti-radical, and, when admitted to their rights in the Union, will co-operate with the Northern conservatives, who, thus reinforced, will overmaster the radical party, expelling it from power. Thus the radicals know, and they believe that there are only two modes in which this result can be averted. One of these is the enfranchisement of the negro in the South, the other is the disfranchisement of the white man. Either of these modes, in the estimation of the radicals, would avert their expulsion from power. They accordingly propose to exclude the Southern States until they establish negro suffrage or submit to its establishment by Congressional decree, thereby combining the two modes in a single scheme of policy, under which the one mode would be employed till superseded by the other. Such is the real policy of the radicals.

The condition of the execution of this policy, however, is the success of the radicals in the Fall elections; for, unless they hold their majority of two-thirds in the House of Representatives, they will stand morally weak, and numerically disabled. Their success in the Fall elections is necessary to the success of their real policy. But their real policy, if openly submitted to the Northern people, would be certainly rejected, breaking down at the start; hence, they mask it in a constitutional amendment, so contrived as at once to wile the North and to insult the South, affording them the hope of retaining undiminished power without giving a pledge to admit the South upon any terms. In other words, the radicals leave the North to infer that they will admit the South upon the ratification of the pending amendment, knowing that the South will not ratify it, and cannot ratify it without self-abasement and dishonor. This implication or innuendo forms the quasi-extensible policy of the radicals.

We say quasi-extensible policy, for many of the radical leaders, including some of the most influential, do not venture to disown it, openly avowing their resolution to admit the South upon no terms short of negro suffrage. Yet the innuendo is thrown out to the world. It is nominally the radical platform for the Fall elections. That is to say, it is the real policy of the radicals, masked with the view of winning power without forfeiting its use in the execution of the policy. As respects the Northern people, the platform is a cheat; for it is a mockery for it is more than they can honorably yield. It is throughout an insolent swindle. After the elections, it will be heard of.

Our readers are familiar with the terms so facetiously offered to the South, but, for

the sake of distinctness, we subjoin them entire:

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and no State, except in cases of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law, deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.

See 2. Representatives shall be apportioned to the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, or for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, or for the judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, because they are of age, or citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge the right of suffrage except for participation in rebellion or other crime, as a punishment for such participation, then the representation in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

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## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

## MELANGE.

The last resort—a graveyard.  
Scotland is overrun with Americans.  
Western prairies are swarming with cattle.  
Salmons are now found in the Thames.

The cholera has more victims in clear than in stormy weather.

The President is busy collecting material for his annual message.

The Republicans of New York are drawing on the members of the fire department for a political fund.

They have been catching five-pound fish in the cellars of Dayton, Ohio, during the flood.

White horses have done wonders for the vines of France.

A new jewelry establishment in New York is styled "the diamond parlor."

Monks Blot is to teach Londoners how to cook roast beef, etc.

The ex-Queen of Hanover was voted for her charity and loving kindness.

In Paris, the dukes of ladies are vaunting their titles.

An American is teaching Johnny Bull the science of horsemanship.

It takes a whole year for one man to make a square yard of tapestry.

In California, a Chinaman cannot testify against a white man or a girl.

The people of Arizona are indignant Congress for giving a large tract of their territory to Nevada.

Oregon has shipped \$5,000,000 in treasure during the last eight months.

A State of the Union establishment turns out 240,000 cans of preserved fruit.

A Washington soldier stole the artificial eye of his sleeping comrade.

Fifty "tried and true men" have sailed from California to aid Juarez.

General General J. H. Shelly is running a wagon train in Mexico.

England's "old faced type" are regarded as the most elegant letter in typegraphy.

The respect of "conclusiveness" the old cable is better than the new.

The New Haven Register has been greatly enlarged. It could not be improved.

A New York critic advises Bistoni not to wear white stockings in Maria Stuarda.

A bridge 22 miles long and 214 feet wide, to cost \$800,000, is taken off of Duvet, Iowa.

The "bright, pretty, arch and quaint" actress, Miss Lydia Thompson, is coming to America.

Nellie Moore committed suicide in Chicago. She is no Moore.

Men for agriculturists—every fair should have attractive features.

Another strenuous effort is to be made for the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn.

The vines of California are loaded down with fruit of unusual size and sweetness.

Texas has exported within a short time a million dollars worth of cattle.

A literary man in Montreal has "danced" with \$2,000.

A young Englishman in New York, who has been begging from door to door and sleeping at night, has been made to do it for \$400.

A Connecticut husband has confided a photograph for selling photographs of his wife disfigured with whiskers.

England has a Sisterhood of the Dredged eyes, who are to escape maiden notoriety by being educated for nurses in India.

The names of Edwin Booth and a young and accomplished lady of Philadelphia make current matrimonial gossip.

Philadelphia officials once denied Gen. Andrew Jackson the hospitalities of the city, as he was a Democrat.

One billion dollars of petroleum oil have been exported from the United States in the last year.

The English build iron-clads eight inches thick, and then they make a rifle gun which will pierce it as if it were a pane of glass.

The Empress Charlotte wants possession of her eight-year-old husband, but there is a little family difficulty about the money.

Mr. Sampson, of Middleboro, deeming it his duty to have himself last week, conscientiously performed the melancholy act.

Give Georgia the density of population the Massachusetts has, and it would be the most populous State in the Union.

Mark Twain writes to a life insurance company to know if they allow the same money on a dog-eat-dog that they do on an earthquake.

Hard things are said about King Victor Emanuel—some even demanding a divorce for all Italian ladies in the late crisis.

In the rebellion the United States expended annually more money for the support of arms than all the nations of Europe expended in supporting the numerous unrepresented mainland.

A "Rough diamond" orchestra was received when the officers of our squadron called at Hail, Columbia. The manager expressed his regrets, but he had never seen the moon.

A prisoner in the Pennsylvania State prison will find time since uttering his blasphemy about Jesus Christ, when he was struck with apoplexy and died immediately.

An English journal speaks of the Rev. John Pierpont as "an eccentric, a sectarian, and a spiritualist. What will it be?"

The Russians are a very eccentric people. If they get drunk, as they often do, it shows itself in hugging and kissing—but, being confined to the male sex, the practice is not very popular among the Russian visitors.

A young physician has taken place as surgeon to Mr. Wilcox, before going home, is confident he made a special deposit of \$20,000 in U. S. securities in the Hartford Bank. Upon his return recently, he applied for his property, but it could not be found. The bank officers do not remember that he had any deposit. Mr. Wilcox is confident that he did. One of the bonds has been traced to Philadelphia, where it was exchanged for a five-cent note.

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A case is now on trial at Milwaukee, Wis., in which the plaintiff claims a division of the proceeds of a partnership existing between him and the defendant in 1838. The business of the firm remained unseparated for years after the partners separated, and the plaintiff, in 1848, sued the defendant for his share of the partnership. The plaintiff claims a large amount as his part of the proceeds of the business.

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